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SOURCE Radio, No 4, 1950.THE SOVIET VOSTOK-49 RECEIVER

S. Afendikov

The Vostok-49 radio is a second-class, six-tube superhet operating on 110-, 127-, and 230-volt, AC power. The converter stage uses a 6SA7 tube; the intermediate frequency amplifier, a 6SK7; the detector, ARCh (automatic sensitivity control) and first audio amplifier, a 6G7S; a 6V6 is used for the output stage; a 5Ts4S kenotron acts as the rectifier; and a 6E5, as a tuning indicator.

The receiver has four bands: (a) long wave, 150--410 kc (2,000-733 m); (b) medium wave, 520--1,500 kc (578--200 m); (c) first short-wave band, 4.0--9.8 megacycles (75--30.5 m); and (d) second short-wave band, 11.5--16.1 megacycles (26--18.6 m). The intermediate frequency is 460 kc.

The sensitivity of the receiver varies between 60 and 80 microvolts in the long- and medium-wave bands and from 100 to 120 microvolts in the short-wave bands. The attenuation of the image signal for the long- and medium-wave bands amounts to 30 db and for the short-wave bands to 12 db. The attenuation of a signal whose frequency equals the intermediate frequency is not less than 26 db.

The power output is 1.5 volt-amperes when nonlinear distortion does not exceed 10 percent. The sensitivity of the audio pickup input varies between 0.15 and 0.25 volts.

The over-all frequency response (electrical) in the audio frequency range provides a pass band with frequencies between 80 and 6,000 cycles within a variation of plus or minus 6 db.

Receiver power consumption amounts to 80 volt-amperes.

The input of the receiver has a filter tuned to 460 kc to keep out signals equal or close to the intermediate frequency.

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